Del., Lack. and Western R.R.

Newark and Bloomfield Branch. TO NEW YORK. Leave Glearidge 6.06, 7.17, 7.54, 8.31, 10.37, 11.37, a.m., 12.43, 1,43, 3.43, 4.42, 5.25, 6.14. 9,57 8.18, 9.43, 11.08 p. m. 12 37 a. m. Leave Bloomfield-6.08, 7.19, 7.16, 48, 52, 9.19, 10:35, 11:39, a m, 12:46, 1:45, 1:35, 4 44, 5:29, 6:15 6.52, 8.20, 9.45, 11.10, p m, 12,29 a m

Leave Watsessing -6.10, 7.21, 7, 8, 9.21, 10.41, 11.41 a.m. 12.49, 1.48, 3.38, 4.46, 5.31, 6.18 7.02, 8.23; 9 48, 11. 12 p.m., 12.41 a.m. . Does not stop at Newark.

FROM NEW YORK. Leave Barelay Street-6.30, 7.30, 8.10, 9.30, 11, 20 a m, 12, 40, *1, 20, 2, 10 3, 40, 4, 20, 4, 50, 5, 30, 6 Leave Newark for Bloomfiel 1-4 40, 7,13, 7,33, 8 43, 10,03, 11,03, 11,53, a.m., 1,13, *1,53, 2,44, 4,13, 5,26, 6,03, 6,53, 7,40, 9,03, 10,58 p.m., 12,08 a.m. "Saturdays only. NOTE-Leave Christopher street 5 minutes

later than time given above. N. Y: & Greenwood Lake R. R.

Leave Bloomfield—5.34, 6.48, 7.66, 7.56, 8.33, 8.56, 10.28, a.m., 1.41, 3.26, 4.47, 6.36, 9.26, 11.25 pm Leave Chambers Street 600, 8 to, 9.00, a.m. 12, m., 1.45, 3.40, 4.40, 5,10, 5.40, 6.20, 8.00, 10.0 p.m., 12 midnight. Sunday Trains from New York, 8 7 a M and 8 07 P.M. Sunday Trains from New York, via Orange Branch, 8.37, 11.07 A M, 6.07, 8.87 P M

Sunday Train to New York, leave Bloomfield at 7.50 a. m. and at 7 22 P M. To New York via Orange Branch on Sundays Leave Bloomfield Avenue at 5.49, 10.34, A M

HOW THE INDIANS FIGHT

An Old Major of Cavalry Talks-Reputa tions of Savage Tribes.

"I have had many years' experience as purchaser of saddle horses." remarked a major of cavalry on his way to Chicago to a reporter in the corridor of the Southern hotel, "having been a member of horse boards for the last thirty years, and having bought cavalry horses for the United States service. I therefore feel that I know whereof I speak when I say that the supply of good saddle horses in the country is smaller than it has been at any time since the war. I do not mean that there are fewer thoroughbreds, for there are probably more, but horses suitable for other purposes than racing and park use are becoming rarer every day, and although the price paid by the government is higher than it has been for · the last twenty years, it is very difficult to secure proper mounts for the cavalry, while ten or even five years ago at least three times as many horses able to pass' ments called for.

"I have served on the plains nearly continuously for more than thirty-five years," continued the speaker, "and am tolerably familiar with all the feature of cavalry life. A cavalryman always has a frontier station, and only sees civilization during his brief leaves. Civilians do not realize the hardships and exposures to which a cavalryman is subjected. He has seasons of idleness, but also long periods of great exertion, and as a proof of the effect of his life it can be safely stated that scarcely one man out of ten reaches the age of 45 without being seriously broken down. Indian campaigns are the cause of this. I have fought and chased Indians from the British lines to the Rio Grande, and know what caurpaigning means. The Indians always get a tremendous start of the cavalry, and seldom are overtaken. The army has been blamed for its ill success, but when the circumstances are understood it is wonderful that so much has been accom-

plished. "The Indians never attempt to commit outrages in the vicinity of an army post. and news seldom used to arrive until twenty-four hours or more hall elapsed and the Indians had a long start. Nearly always they are provided with remounts, the loose horses being driven before the band, and when an animal shows signs of fatigue another is remounted and the flight continued on a fresh animal. Horses are also stolen wherever met with, and the consequence is that the trooper, who is confined to the use of a single animal, has a poor chance of overtaking the Indians. As a general thing they can fight or escape as they please, and never do the former except when in overwhelming numbers. The fatigues of one of these fruitless marches, generally made on short rations to seeme celerity of movement by avoiding carrying baggage, can well be imagined, and the condition of man and beast after a two months' campaign is wretched in the extreme.

Nowadays the active Indian campalgrang is confined to Arizona, but when I was a young man the northern Socia, northern Cheyennes, Piegans and Placefeet in the north, the southern Soux and the Chevennes and Arapahoes on the central plains, and the Comanches an | Kiowas south of the Arkarisas, kept us busy all the time. Of all these Indians the Kiowas were the best-drilled, it's being hard to distinguish them from the dragoens at a distance of two or three miles. The Comanches never deserved their great reputation, as they were poor fighters, doing well against the Mexicans, but never standing against United States troops. The Chevennes were noted far and wide as the most determined and fiercest fighters. but their energies were more constantly directed against their hereditary enemies, the Utes, than against the whites. The Sioux were the largest and most powerful tribe, and gave us more trouble than any others. They were in their way as well drilled as the Kiowas, I myself having seen a single chief direct the movements of 1,000. warriors, scattered over an extent of country five miles in diameter, simply by the flashing of a little mirror held in the hand. The Blackfeet, being foot Indians, were more easily reached, and after one or two lessons never gave any more trouble, although last winter they threatened an outbreak.

"The Crows and Pawnees, being hated by all other tribes, were our allies and made our best trailers. The Utes, while less daring than the plains Indians, from their situation in the mountains were enabled to ambush the troops very easily, and many lives have been lost in this way. Fighting withal was rather a run than a combat, and the troops had for many years little chance against them on account of their great celerity of movement. It was not until the winter of 1876, when Gen. Nelson A. Miles began his series of winter campaigns, that the plain Indians were thoroughly subdued. That officer followed their trail in the coldest weather, drove them from their winter camps, and although unable to overtake them, kept them constantly on the move. The Indians, sensitive to cold, and ill provided with clothing, died like sheep of hardship and exposure and one by one the bands, fairly tired out, came in, surrendered and were disarmed and put on reservations. The winter campaign more than anything else broke the power of the plains tribes, but at terrible expense to the troops, who were exposed to the fury of the western storms in the coldest months of the year. The youngsters in the army regret the disappearance of the Indians, but we old fellows, who know what a winter march is, are most thankful that they are over, probably forever.-St. Louis Post

It is a curious fact that the tones of civilized races are louder and harsher than those used by savage tribe. Indeed, among people who are classed as civilized, it will commonly be found that the more highly cultivated, up to a certain point, speak in the sharper tone. Of course, when cultivation and refinement have reached the point that the torke of the voice have become a matter of attention and care, the rule no longer holds, for then low, well modulated tones are

acquired as an accomplishment. The philosophy of this peculiarity seems to be that the same energy and vigor which give certain races the leadership in advancement are accompanied by unusual nervous strain, and we are well aware how plainly nervousness is indicated in the tones. The people of New England speak in a sharper and shriller voice than their cousins in old England. They are also more intense in feeling and more eager in action.

That this difference is not due to the influence of climate is apparent upon a comparison of our people with those of the dominion to the north and east of us. It is only as chimate of other agencies may affect the entire character of a people that it has anything to do with the tones in which they speak. Commonly, as we approach the tropics, we find the voice lower and softer; but, then, this is only in keeping with the whole life of the people, which shows less of force and earnestness than that of people who inhabit the temperate zone. It suggests that they are too indolent to raise their

The writer recalls that he has more than once been asked by persons from Brazil and from the Spanish countries of South America, who were new comers among us, whether those whom they overheard were really scolding, for they discovered, no petulance nor ill feeling except in the tones of the voice. Such questions are calculated to awaken profitable reflections. - Youth's Companion.

Nilsson's Tapestries and Fans. Christine Nilsson's two passions are tapestry and fans. Most of the former she has picked up for herself, and she has some rare and beautiful bits; but the fans are mostly gifts. One of them was given to her in St. Petersburg by a Russian prince, and is a copy of the famous fan of the queen of Oude. It is white silk, embroidered with pearls and emeralds, the sticks of gold and ivory, set with small rubies and the monograms in diamonds. The Empress Eugenie gave her fan that once belonged to Mme. Dubarry, and was painted by Boucher, the wrought pearl sticks of which are studded with turquoises. The Venetians gave her a fan of silver filigree and the most exquisite of old Venetian point face. An Indian prince, the Thakore of Morvi, who heard her sing and saw her fans, added re cently the most splendid and costly in the whole collection, in the shape of a gold handled one, incrusted with gens,

oriental birds.-London Life. Not Afraid to Fight.

and made of the feathers of gorgeous

All the Brandenburgers are soldiers, aid the German heir presumptive in a recent speech. All the world knows that. France found it out at Sedan to her cost. The night Louis Napoleon and his son reposed on downy couches in silken tents the Brandenburgers passed in the saddle, getting ready for the attack which was to end in the capture of the French army like so many rats in a trap. Prince William, who is reputed to be of a more martial turn of mind than his father, the infortunate crown prince, declared in his speech that it is not true that he wants war for the sake of glory. But he is a Brandenburger, and "all" the Brandenburgers are soldiers," who "only fear God, and nothing else in this world." There is no need to fear that Germany's military prestige will be allowed to wane under this kind of a ruler.-Chicago

How Fame Is Achieved. Hardly any one who has risen in the smallest degree into public notice is above the harmless vanity of telling the utterly obscure man how fame is achieved or the foundation stones of even moderate greatness laid. The millionaire recalls his dlligence as a boy in sweeping out the store on cold winter mornings, the lawyer his wonderful assiduity in copying papers and reading very early editions of law books by the firelight, and the literary man the toil expended on his first verses and his secret joy at seeing them in the "poet's corner" of the country newspaper. There is nothing sweeter than the reflection that one's own career is a standing encouragement to the young and friendless to be up and doing with a heart for

every fate. New York Post. Care of the Human Machine. Why should you not run the human machine as systematically as you would run a steam engine? Doesn't it seem strange that men should literafly court death? And yet that is what hundreds of men are doing in every large commanity. The healthiest men are often the most rash. They believe that they can stand anything, and they live on full tilt, under high pressure, until something gives way, Feeble people often live longer than healthy people, because they nurse their energies and have a sort of gauge by which they adjust their lives. -Physician in Boston Herald.

An Absurd Technicality. A French provincial lawyer recently died. In his will he directed that an annuity of \$400 a year be paid to the servant who should "close his eyes." When this clause was read the servant who performed this office jumped with joy: but his delight was speedily dampened by the nephew and heir of the dead man, who reminded the servant that his master had only one eye. And the servant actually failed to get his legacy on absurd technicality, New York

Prolific Sources of Disease. The two most prolific sources of disease are taking cold and overeating. These agencies produce three-fourths of the deaths, and yet both are controllable to a very large extent. Many a persor, perpetrates deliberate suicide through in difference or carelessness. Cut this our and paste it in the crown of your hat You act on it; it will materially improve your chance for reaching a good old age - Albany Sunday Press.

Gre t Compliments to Amer'e . Mr. Husert Herkomer paid America great com liments in a recent lecture. He said that sculpture and architecture flourished here, The Americans had read the old masters better than the Englich, wearticularly through one man-Richardson - who, with real genius, had brought out an almost new kind of work on old lines." On principle, Mr. Herkomer regarded architecture as of the first importance, then sculpture, then painting. The Americans pose naturally and willingly and without the anxiety shown by English streets. And finally the speaker said that America would eventu ally lead the world in art as in other tnings -- New York Sun.

The streets of St. Petersburg are wider than those of any city in the world. More than one-third of the area is in the streets, and most of them are 200 feet tween the building lines. Endless almost are the open's acces and squarestreeless and unturfed, surrounded by houses gauged upon the same scale as the streets. In one place you can walk half an hour and pass only three paleces, and it is common for a single residence or palace to occupy the whole front of a long block.-William Eleroy Curtis in Chicago News.

Making Over Muskrats' Fur. A Maine fur dealer says that it is astonishing the uses to which muskrats' fur are put. The skins are tak n at the city establishments, clipped colored and put into such shape that they very closely resemble otter, and, it not sold for that, are at least represented to be much better than they really are. The fur is never sold for what it really is, but is fixed up to look like something finer and charged for accordingly. - Chicago Her-

New Form of Guitar. A Kalamazoo young man thinks certain experiments he has been conducting will-lead to a revival of the gentle art of guitar playing. He fire constructed one with nine strings, and reproved such an improvement on the old form of instrument that he is now at work on one that is designed for twelve strings, and with which he anticipates very charming results can be attained. - Chicago Times.

The Quality of Meat. Professors Henry and Sanborn have ook shown that the quality of pork may be greatly changed and improved by judicious and intelligent feeding. Without doubt beef and mutton may be improved in like manner by like feeding .-

New Insects Discovered. About 2.000 species of insects, on an iverage, have been discovered yearly luring the last century. One is almost xcusable for thinking that the work of teation is still in progress.—Chicago

Boston Budget.

An English philanthropist says there are no fewer than 30,000 gypsy children in England, of whom not more than 5 per cent, are able to read and write.

Men may say of marriage and women what bey please, they will rendunce neither the one nor the other.-Fon-

We can forgive freely, if we want to,

but the will to forget is not so much at

It requires a good deal of aptitude to



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man in the country is thus adort 141, and unless his skin be unusually dark, he looks at a little distance as the high he. were clothed in a tight fitting pair of knee breeches. The custom is said to be falling into disuse, but I have few Burmans without this '! manhood," which is conferred in him when he is about 12 to 14 years III. The operation is a painful one, and I has glad of the opportunity that now offered to see it, though aware that it takes at least two of three days to complete.

Pho Myin, the subject, is lying on a mat quite nude, with a dazed loos in his half closed eyes, and breathing beavily. Moung Daw nods at him meaningly.

"He has taken much opium," Lessays.

grinning to me. I am not surprised at it. If the Htokwinsayahgyee was going to exercise his art upon, me for four or five hours, I should follow the Burman's plan and také opium by way of an anæstlictic. The tactooing will show well moon the

plump, fair skinned lad before us, and uary, April July or October, bear interest from the professor evidently thinks he is a subject to take pains with, as he sits the first day of the mouth. All interest when carefully mixing his ink in a joint of bamboo and preparing his weapon. This is a brass red nearly two feet long and about half an inch thick; it is weighted at the top with a little ornamental igure, and at the other end has a hollow point divided by two cross slits into for fine pricks. The professor examines the business end" critically, and, thying satisfied himself that it is sharp et bugh, tucks up his putsoe and squats # Pho Myin's side. Selecting a spot de the thigh, he places both feet on it i few . inches apart, and stretching the skin tight, draws the outline of the figure—a tiger rampant—with an inky splinter of bamboo; this is is soon done, and relieving himself of allarge mouthful of betchut, the professer settles down to work in earnest. Liming forward through his widely parted inces, DAY and EVENING Sessions. BOTH SEXES he balances the brass style daintily and. clasping it with the finger and the hb of the right hand, makes a "bridge" of the left, which he rests on the surface between his feet. After sliding the Listrument through his fingers once or wice, as if to take aim, he makes a star, and pricks away steadily with a light firm N. B. Business men needin, office he'p will

touch that is wonderfully quick and true. In less than five minutes the tiger with. its surrounding border, is timshed and the artist removes his feet from the distended skin, and washes off the superfluous ink to see how his work has nome out. Everybody presses forward to look at the picture, which shows up in bold relief on the rapidly formed swelling. Moung Saik exchanges a remark with his wife, and the tattooer resumd his working position to draw the outline of

The boy, stupefied with opium, lie in-sensible to the pain, while one figure after another gradually appears on his kin. Deep as the points of the style sink they draw little blood, but the limb sweet in a manner that would alarm any one who did not know it would return to its pormal size in a day or two. Fever simetimes intervenes, and in that case the pa-tient waits for a time before the work of ceine pupils at 10 to 15 years of a power. illustration is resumed, so it ofter ex- terminate their studies at the last the

too tender to sustain their repetition.

Eight rupees is the usual fee paid to a tattoor for endowing a lad with breezes.

and captains who have served times very tattoor for endowing a lad with breezes.

and captains who have served times very tattoor for endowing a lad with breezes. The figures that compose them tary little, consisting as a rule of tiers, ragas" (dragons) and "beloes" (devis). Each one is surrounded with a border of sentences, generally illegible, involving good luck upon the owner of the whereon they are inscribed. The whist and knees are neatly finished off with tasteful edging of point or scroll pattern these sensitive parts of the body are the last to be done, and tattooers have old me that the pain caused frequently

arouses the patient from his torpor,-

Cornhill Magazine.



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penses. The Yale Banks But Pourri somewhat less to New Haven News Origin of the Lock Science is gradually alo animals who had been Pasteur's theories, over ing and valuable, nevertices sline of cleavage between acand now M. Verneud is dryn the thing between tuan and b Varnenil is a firm belt ver untle figury, and if you show him to will do his best to show ribe. Latterly he has taken a is a subject, and what he hart it will strike the indestruct with cestainly, perhaps also with an ion. It seems the character i thes to man almost cutingly for the II. Verneuil has Lis toets and tick to hand. Conclumen and the growns and helpers these are the arrong whom the district is it ase, but something less than all gife lockjaw to a likely an and of horses themselves it rages like denic. All horse propressions visco in their stables a patient from tellion whened to isolate him from in a beist, and if he dies to bury hours seripulous care. If only the hard

stamp out the disease. He has not be

enthusiasm. - Pall Mall Budget.

it set, but he is full of hope and tall a

Military Education in German dilitary education is very h There are nice in litary schools nucl pie, at Potsdam, Kulm, Wall Bepsberg, Ploen, Oranienstein, N. 4 feld Dresden and Munich. Seed to tends over a period of a week or tenerals, during which the inconvenience suffered is considerable. Without the air of opium the process would be a ruch longer one. I found that I could not endure the application of the style for fore than thirty consecutive seconds without flinching so much as to interfere with the operator's movements; for the skel is pricked over so closely that it becomes pricked over so closely that it becomes to which are admitted only homens. ing, gymnastics, medicine and surveys relates to war, and veterinary practice Railroads and railroad stations and charge of commissions, which are e pected to keep them in commen mobilization at any moment. - Bethut a

San Francisco Chronicle. City Patrons of the Oculist. Into an oculist's shop on Union square a score of more of prominent men as sometimes seen to enter on a sital morning. Preachers, lawyers, desire and writers make up, by far the large proportion of the number. Few'et them reach 50 without feeling the need of arts ficial eyes. Actors preserve their sight remarkably well, Leading men are rarely seen to wear eveglasses. Merelandwhose bookkeeping is done for them la employes get along well enough and by years of age with their owners The bookkeepers buy the spectar has The oculist says it is the haste of more thank worrt, disease and carelessa satharman any of these reasons the human over the to acrommodate itself to distances it focus has to be lengthened or shortened like that of an opera glass. The line

Anonymous Writers of Verse Until a young writer has got tend t the nivelty of seeing his thoughts the print; and can judge their value more reasonably than a beginner ever catjudge the value of his first printed seas he will do best to keep las and lets from the knowledge of the public let people attribute his verses to 11or Texthyson, and his prose to Black of Howels, if they will. When he has gained some confidence and some experience rietce, and can look upon his writing simply as a matter of business, then it is time dough for him to fix upon his signatura and publish it, at the beginning or the end of his immortal essays, to all eager and expectant world. - William II. Hills The Writer.

Thackeray and His Manuscript. Thackeray took up his manuscript time after time to touch and retourn this his Kastidious taste was satisfied. After his death his friends found some sauss of maku cript in his pocket book soon land understored twenty times over. The world is not so foolish as some shiply writer appear to think, and approxime care and finish. As a rule, the work that lives deserves to live. The shouldsh style may last for a time, through the wonderful art of puffing, but it soon dies out .- London Society.

Signaling at Sea. Rear dimiral Colomb, writing in allu-

sion to recent disastrous collision in the channel calls attention to the present very defective methods of signaling sea, and points out how inquestide often is for one ship to ascertain the intentions of another. He manions one thing, which is not generally knownnamely, that the board of trade forbids the mercantile marine to use that a stem of speeds by signal which has been for a long time common to every may in world. He also pleads for some sign which will not only attract attention to "distress" but will also indicate to some extent the nature of that distress. Chamber Journal.



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